

The Great War 1338th Day

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The later Allied Supreme War Council from its formation until December last, when Clemenceau took him away because, as he said, he needed him at his side all the time.

Foch is only five feet six inches tall and slender. He has a large, well-shaped head, rather thin, iron gray hair and a broad, high forehead. Perhaps because of his Basque blood, he has fewer features and is more taciturn than the average Frenchman. He is, however, a picturesque figure, compared often to D'Artagnan and Turenne, also born in the Pyrenees.

In a battle he takes his place before a large scale map, with a pencil in his hand and a telephone receiver at his ear. His staff stands in a semi-circle behind him. There is perfect silence, and the only movement is of the general's pencil on the map as he follows the fighting and ponders the details of the engagement.

Foch is an avowed disciple of Napoleon. He is Napoleonic, too, in his terse, striking phrases. Perhaps the most striking of these is his message to Joffre at the Battle of the Marne: "My right is crushed. My left is in retreat. I am attacking with my centre."

Believe Baker Brought About Foch Appointment
WASHINGTON, March 29.—The appointment of General Foch to the supreme command of all the Allied and American forces in France means the unification of all the armies opposing the German army, a step which the American and French military men have long argued and which apparently has been brought about by recognition of the imperative demand for concentrated effort to hurl back the German thrust.

Some War Department officials were inclined to believe that the French general had been placed in command only of the "army of manoeuvre," the reserve force composed of contingents from all the Allied armies created after the formation of the Supreme War Council.

Baker Probably Caused Action
The news of the appointment of General Foch gave rise instantly to suggestions that the presence of Secretary Baker in Europe was connected with the development. Mr. Baker first visited France and conferred at length with French officials and with General Bliss, American Chief of Staff, attached to the Supreme War Council, and General Pershing. There followed a brief trip to London just as the great German drive was starting, after which the American War Secretary hastened back to France.

Many observers now surmise that Mr. Baker was sent to Europe, particularly to urge the coordination of all Allied armies under a single commander. Such is known to have been President Wilson's desire when his urgency caused the creation of the Supreme War Council.

Americans Valuable in Offensive
As to what is to be done with the American troops in the emergency, War Department officials are frankly ignorant. They are to be employed as the French commander deems best and regardless of the sectors they now hold.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Mallory Hats



The new "Mallory" soft hats and derbies are now to be seen at Saks in both regular and "Cravenette" finish. They are the best standard make hats in America today, sold as low as

\$3.50 and \$1

Sold only in New York by Saks & Company

Officers in France Are To Be Promoted

Leaders of Overseas Force Are on List Sent to Senate
[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—American fighting men in France are to be included on a long list of promotions being prepared by the War Department for submission to the Senate for confirmation. In the list are several National Guard commanders who are with the former state units now with General Pershing's forces. The list includes battalion and brigade commanders with the forces in training in this country, in which there are more than fifty vacancies.

The promotion of the overseas officers is occasioned by the formation of units in army corps troops in France and through the injury and deaths of line commanders. Many officers also have been returned to this country because of unfitness for trench warfare.

War Department to discontinue the seniority rule in promotions, the necessity of providing more infantry officers and artillery commanders is urgent and these branches of the service are unable to furnish the officers needed. Coast artillery and cavalry officers are to be drawn on to fill the need in these branches.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Will offer most remarkable values today in

Men's Fine Shirts at \$2

A most superbly tailored collection of new shirts for Spring, developed in Jacquard Striped Shirtings imported by Wright and Graham many months ago—now impossible to import; Rich Silk and Cotton mixtures; fine quality Loraine Madras and a great assortment of novelty Weaves with Silk stripings, all of a quality now almost impossible to obtain at \$2.

A Special Easter Display of
Silk Neckwear
at 39c, 55c, 75c

We have endeavored to show at each of these three prices a collection of neckwear seldom seen at popular figures. The collection is representative of the most individual neckwear created for Spring, including

Spots, Figured Effects, Effective Stripes, smart all-over effects, and Grenadines

Italian Grenadine and Spitalfields Cravats
at \$2

We know of no better silk scarves than those mentioned above, and at \$2 they are certainly a rare offering. In fact, one well known shop recently made an announcement to the effect that such scarves are worth today \$3.50.

The designs and colorings are too exquisite, too original, to be transferred to print. They are simply indescribable—and equally irresistible.

Even Germans Rank Foch With Greatest Strategists

"My Right Is Crushed, My Left Is in Retreat, I Am Attacking With My Centre," Was His Message Before Defeating Germans at the Marne

"The greatest strategist in Europe and the humblest," Joffre called General Ferdinand Foch, new commander in chief of the Allied armies in France. Together they are the two foremost living French soldiers.

At the battle of the Marne Foch broke the German centre, he led the French, British and Belgians in the first battle of Ypres, he won the battle of Arras in May and June, 1915, he commanded the French forces in the battle of the Somme and recently he has been chief of staff of all the French armies.

Joffre and Foch were born in the French Pyrenees within a few miles of each other and within three months of each other. Foch was born at Tarbes, in the department of Haute-Pyrenees, on October 2, 1851, and Joffre in Pyrenees-Orientales, January 12, 1852.

Foch came of a Basque family. His father, Napoleon Foch, was a Bonapartist. One of his brothers is a lawyer and the other a Jesuit priest.

Made Head of War College
In 1870 both Joffre and Foch served as subalterns against the Germans. After the war, Foch's genius was recognized and at the age of twenty-six he received a commission as artillery captain. Later he became professor of tactics in the Ecole de Guerre (War School), where he stayed five years and then returned to the line.

The vacant post was not mentioned until near the end of the meal Clemenceau said:

"By the way, I've a good bit of news for you. You are nominated Director of the Ecole de Guerre." "Director of the Ecole de Guerre! But I'm not a candidate for the post!" That is possible. But you're appointed all the same, and I know you will do excellent work in the position."

Foch thanked the Premier, but added dubiously:

"I fear you don't know I have a brother who is a Jesuit." (This was just after an effort had been made to decide not to defer any longer their determination to learn definitely whether Germans were present in great numbers in an enemy firing trench.)

When dawn came there were faint clouds showing back of the enemy's lines and the Americans delayed for a time, hoping for rain and fog, but when the clouds disappeared the two officers and the four men decided to make the daylight venture, although they would be under the eyes of a successful enemy and in a place where even pistol bullets might find their mark.

Machine guns were posted, and the Americans, with grenades swinging at their waists and with rifles in hand, clambered up from the fire step and over the parapet. They slid head-first into the nearest shell hole and the journey was on. Moving from shell hole to shell hole, they made the slightest rise in the terrain, the patrol proceeded. In the trenches behind them their comrades stood with fingers on their rifles ready to fire the instant any Germans might show themselves.

From the American lines the patrol members were seen to force their way through the enemy wire and, one by one, to disappear into the German front trench.

During the next four hours the men in the trenches waited anxiously, hearing nothing from the patrol, who, during that time, were inspecting six hundred yards of the German trenches.

Prepared for instant battle, the six Americans made their way from one trench section to another, going into each dugout with the mass of their pistol rifles preceding them, and travelled 300 yards. Returning to the point from which they had started on this inspection, they saw that the German trenches 300 yards in the other direction. While four hours may seem a long time for this work, it must be kept in mind that every inch of every dugout might contain an overwhelming enemy group, and there was no assurance that the Germans had not discovered what the Americans were doing and that they had not concealed men in places, prepared to meet the invaders.

It was noon when first the head of an American was observed above an enemy parapet. The watchers in the American lines breathed easier, but at this moment the Germans discovered the patrol and rifle bullets began to smack against the trench sides and bottom.

Discovered, the six Americans lost no time in moving out. Unscathed, they returned to our lines, bringing all the information they had sought.

Baker and Pershing Confer at the Front

[By The Associated Press]
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 29.—Secretary of War Baker arrived at general headquarters this morning and spent the entire day conferring informally with General Pershing and staff officers. The Secretary talked with many persons, gathering impressions and information. He sent word to the correspondents that he wanted to see the morrow morning.

This afternoon Mr. Baker went to the headquarters garage, where he talked with the chauffeurs about their work and of driving cars. None of them knew who he was until later.

Britain's New Draft May Include Irish
LONDON, March 29.—The Parliamentary correspondent of "The Daily Express" says that powerful influences within the government are pressing for the introduction, when Parliament reassembles, on April 9, of an entirely new conscription bill, which would raise the age limit to between forty-five and fifty years, and which would apply conscription to Ireland and call for mobilization of the volunteer home defence force.

U. S. Patrol Captures 4; Wins Cross

Two Germans Wounded in Surprise Raid by Pershing's Men

One Prisoner Was Eager To Be Taken

So Eager, That He Wanted to Invite His Brother, Too

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 29.—An American patrol, consisting of a regimental intelligence officer, a sergeant and three men, this morning took four prisoners from a German outpost position. The Americans quietly slipped up behind and covered six Germans. Two of the men ran and were killed when they refused to halt.

The four soldiers captured were merely youths. They were brought back to the American lines in broad daylight. They were poorly fed and clothed and seemed to be exceedingly glad to be captured by the Americans. One of the men even asked permission to go to a nearby point and get his brother.

Extremely valuable information is said to have been secured from the men.

The patrol has been cited in French orders of the day and will receive the French War Cross. The Americans to be rewarded are Lieutenant George Redwood, of Baltimore; Sergeant Henry Bougeau, of Cherry Valley, Mass.; and Privates Edward Armstrong, of Marianna, Penn.; Carson Shumate, of Ada, W. Va.; and Bernard Bolt, of South Bethlehem, Penn.

There were four thankful young Germans, grey-clad and mud-spattered, who were brought to the American division intelligence office this afternoon by the patrol which was operating in the Toul sector. The grey uniforms they did not like at all, saying in the German equivalent that they had been "fed up" with the whole business of war. The mud that splattered them was from a certain locality in No Man's Land, through which they had been piloted earlier in the day by the Americans who had captured them.

They were thankful because for them the war was finished and that they had been captured by Americans. One young Saxon was so struck with the good treatment and the food that he received that he asked permission from the officer in charge of the patrol to go back through No Man's Land and visit his brother.

Two of the quiet volunteers the information that they had tried to escape from Germany into Holland last September, but had been caught and shot back into the ranks. All frankly gave up every bit of information they could, some of it being of extreme value. They assisted American intelligence officers by pointing out important points on military maps.

Germans Taken by Surprise
How they were captured is a story illustrative of the spirit prevailing along the American front. It was 3 o'clock in the morning when information reached a certain regimental headquarters that six of the enemy had been seen going into an outpost in No Man's Land. The regimental intelligence officer, a lieutenant, was awakened hurriedly and ordered "Get 'em!" He started gathering his men as he went along toward the front. The outpost was some distance away, but the party reached a point in front of it without being discovered.

They then crept around to the rear of the post and crept up closer. The lieutenant looked in saw the Germans there, motioned his men to come nearer, and when he had the three rifles and one automatic pistol were pointed in the Germans' direction, the lieutenant in German demanded their surrender.

Four of the enemy threw up their hands, crying "Kamerad!" The other two started to do likewise, but suddenly changed their minds and tried to escape. Failing in this, because of the rifles "Halt!" they were fired upon and dropped in their tracks. All papers and identification marks on the bodies were removed by the lieutenant, who had not forgotten his principal business even then.

By that time the sun had risen and the Americans faced the prospect of recovering No Man's Land in daylight. All was familiar ground, however, and they started out not knowing at what instant German shells and bullets would rain on them.

Returned Unscathed
Either the Germans failed to see them because of the rain that was falling or held their fire because they did not desire to kill the prisoners. In any event, the Americans returned unscathed with their four prisoners. Two did not have overcoats and all were soaked with the rain.

The Americans took the captives to a fire, and there one of them unrolled from a newspaper a chunk of the sour-smelling black hard bread. The Americans had ever seen and started munching it. Then the Americans started breakfast and plates full of steaming food and white bread with good coffee were handed the captives. They stuffed themselves full, remarking afterward that it was the best meal they had had for many months.

The youngest was the first to say that he was glad he was captured, and then begged permission to go to a certain listening post to get his brother, who, he thought, might be there.

"If I had known I would be treated like this I would have accepted long ago," he said. "Everybody back there is being killed. We have all had enough of this war. I never wanted to go into it and tried to escape into Holland, but was forced into the ranks, where I had nothing to eat and had death staring me in the face every second."

After the prisoners had given all the information they could they were turned over to the French.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 28.—Two officers and four men went over the top today in broad daylight, a feat seldom accomplished. Although the sun was shining and the sky was clear, the Americans

French capital to-day, where it is believed that two or three days more will see the second act of the war's greatest battle, and perhaps another drop of the curtain. The Allied reserves are ready to strike—exactly when and where none but the Allied Supreme Command knows. But students of the military situation are convinced that the initiative is now with the Allies.

Both the British and the French and the few Americans and Portuguese engaged met the full force of the German rush on a front where the reckless squandering of the German reserves brought as many as eight enemy divisions into play against a sector held by a single division. Suffering terrific losses and now enfeebled by his efforts, which have failed to open a road either to Paris or to the sea, the enemy has no alternative but to face the fresh Allied reserves which will be brought into play by the keenest Allied military brains, the same which outmaneuvered the German masses at a time when the Allied reserves were not nearly so numerous nor so hardened to war. To-day these reserves exist in abundance and all the indications point to their effectiveness.

In a war of movement the objective of either side is to destroy the enemy's armies. The cession of a few villages, towns or miles of country becomes unimportant.

U. S. Army Best Ever, Says Maj. Gen. Glenn

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 29.—Major General Edwin F. Glenn, U. S. A., commanding officer of Camp Sherman, Ohio, returned to-day after a visit of inspection and study of the American army in France.

General Glenn declined to comment directly on the German drive, but described the spirit and morale of the British and French armies opposing the Hun as "wonderful. Speaking of the American troops he visited, General Glenn said:

"I never saw the American army in such fine condition as it is now." Several scores of American sailors from destroyers operating in European waters were on board the ship. They are on short leaves, and will return in a little while to their work of combating the U-boat.

Casualties Among Our Fighting Men Abroad

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Thirty-two names were contained in to-day's casualty list issued by the War Department. The list was divided as follows: Killed in action, one; killed in accident, two; died of wounds, two; died from diseases, five; died from other causes, one; wounded severely, one, and wounded slightly, twenty.

The names of nine officers appear on the list. Captain Ira G. Penberthy died from an accident, and Second Lieutenant Louis H. Lathrop died of tuberculosis. The slightly wounded include Major A. Rasmussen, Captain Albert Florian, First Lieutenant Charles C. Crouse, First Lieutenant Howard T. Hayron, First Lieutenant Clarence R. Fuchner, First Lieutenant John B. Nutt, First Lieutenant William F. Rigney. The list follows:

Killed in Action
ALDERMAN, Dell, private.
Died of Accident
PENBERTHY, Ira G., captain.
Died of Disease
LATHROP, Louis H., second lieutenant, tuberculosis.

Wounded Severely
HARALSON, William J., private.

Wounded Slightly
RASMUSSEN, A., major.
FLORIAN, Albert, captain.
CROUSE, Charles C., first lieutenant.
HAYRON, Howard T., first lieutenant.
FUCHNER, Clarence R., first lieutenant.
NUTT, John B., first lieutenant.
RIGNEY, William F., first lieutenant.

Wounded
CROWE, Harvey M., sergeant major.
SORENSEN, Albert, sergeant.
TAYLOR, Roy, corporal.
BROUSS, Logan, private.
GARRISON, George E., private.
HIGBY, Francis, private.
KEPHART, William H., private.
PEKRY, Wayne, private.
POTTS, William, private.
STANTON, Patrick J., private.
STEWART, Leonard M., private.
UEFFELMAN, Frank A., private.
WALKER, Charles E., private.

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

The man who buys a machine-made suit of clothes when he can buy a Franklin Simon hand-tailored suit for the same money, is encouraging that sort of economy now prevalent in some hotels, which consists in selling half-portions at full prices.

Men's Suits \$25 to \$55—Overcoats \$25 to \$45

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West Thirty-Eighth Street
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